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ARY,

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATROMAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES.

OL. IX .- NO. 35.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 451.

CONDITIONS. THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY, TRUSHED WEEKLY AT HARTFORD, CONN.

INDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION, PAINTED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD,

Six Rods South of the State House.

Price Two Dollars a year, if paid within 3 months

A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be ade to Agents, who receive and pay for eight or more All subscriptions are understood to be made for one

ary at the time of subscribing.

id be addressed to Philemon Canfield, Post PAID intend to adhere strictly to the above Conditions.

From Ivimey's History. BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE ENGLISH

om the first Plantation of the Gospel in Britian, to the Introduction of Popery.

About sixty years after Christ ascended to w, his kingdom came into our British Land. Which of the Messengers of his grace were at to prepare the way of the Lord in our wilerness is quite uncertain. Some say Paul ad his companions, others Simon Zelotes, or on the Canaanite, others James the son of bebedee, or Aristobulus. Certain Roman atholics will have it that Peter first preached e gospel to the Britons, but other Papists on; that he built the first church at Glastonbury, and by direction from Gabriel, the Archangel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but manuel first despatched to shew our countrymen the way of salvation, they doubtless taught, "He that believeth and is baptised shall be sared, but he that believeth not shall be damned." Nor did they preach in vain, for in Britian, as in other places, " Many of them which heard the word believed on the Lord Jesus Christ, and were baptised both men and wonen." Thus it appears to us, that

they washed their steps with butter, sat under their vines and fig trees without fear, and waxed stronger and stronger in grace and number. But after a season, their adversary, the devil, moved wicked men to weaken them by the way. Ten times did those wolves in sheep's clothing. called Emperors of Rome, persecute the flock of Christ. The last of these ten persecutions. under Dioclesian, in 303, was the most furious of them all, and its rage was felt in Britian. Besides Alban of Verulam, now called St. Al. bans, Aaron and Julius of Carlisle, and other men of great note, an immense multitude of our brethren were slain for religion. We therefore apprehend that THE FIRST BRITISH MARTYRS WERE BAPTISTS.

Their places of worship were thrown down. the holy scriptures burnt in the streets, and Christianity almost rooted out of the land. This dreadful calamity did not last long; in a ittle more than a year the indignation was overpast. As soon as it was gone by, the remnant of the faithful, who had fled into the woods and rocks for refuge from the storm, and had their ives for a prey, left their solitary abodes, rebuilt their Meeting-houses, revived as the corn,

their master, " Whither thou goest, we will Baptists. go, and where thou lodgest, we will lodge, by people shall be our people, and thy God our God." With what degree of sincerity we eave. This is certain, great numbers of the common people followed their example, and nations of professors were born at once. The

from our Island, to defend himself upon the witnesses? behold, now ye have heard his blasphewill be charged - Postage to be paid by Subscriwill be charged - Postage to be paid by SubscriContinent; and liberty and monarchy returned my," Matt. xxvi, 65. as these savage Pagans were possessed of the Cesar's friend. citizens and peasants, perished by fire and overlooked; and, I venture to say, that it is sword, without distinction, no one daring to actually overlooked by most readers of the gos-

While the church of God, in Britain, lanter the water, and immerse themselves; or (as he demands of them) his godhead.

To be continued.

From Blunt's " Veracity of the Gospels." THE CHARGE ON WHICH THE JEWS

upon the eruption of the Goths into Italy, in susin his reply answered that he was, " then the prejudices of all the parties concerned. 410, the Emperor Honorious was obliged to high priest rent his clothes, saying, Hehath spowithdraw his forces, both Roman and British, ken blasphemy; what further need have we of

again to the Britons. But the kingdom being | Shortly after, he is taken before Pilate, the left without a sufficient military defence, it was Roman governor, and here the charge of blas- who sailed last spring on a Christian mission to soon invaded and sadly harassed by the Scots phemy is altogether suppressed, and that of se- Turkey and Greece. We gave a week or two By publishing the following summary in your paper, and Picts: therefore king Vortigern, by the ad- dition substituted. "And the whole multitude since an extract of a letter from him at Malta, All subscriptions are understood to be made for one vice of his subjects, in the year 447, invited the of them arose, and led him unto Pilate; and have now the pleasure to present the fol-Saxons to come and assist him in the defence they began to accuse him, saying, We found lowing, from the neighborhood of Constantino IT No paper will be discontinued except at the op-No paper with to give tribute to Cesar, aying, that he himself the Britons, and after many severe battles, is Christ, a King," Lukexxii, 2. And on this All letters on subjects connected with the paper made a complete conquest of the country; and plea it is that they press is conviction, remindin 593 divided it amongst themselves. As soon ing Pilate, that if he let him go, he was not

kingdom, they threw down Christianity, and set | This difference in the nature of the accusaup their own idolatry; plundered the country tion, according to the quility and character of from sea to sea, and destroyed every vestige of the judges, is not forced upon our notice by true religion they found in their way. Cities, the evangelists, as though they were anxious towns and villages, were set on fire; the flames to give an air of probability to their narrative spread over the whole land and places of wor- by circumspection and attention to propriety: ship, and public and private buildings, fell in on the contrary, it is touched upon in so cursoone common ruin. Pastors and their people, ry and unemphatic a manner, as to be easily give their scattered bodies an honorable fune- pels .-- Indeed, how perfectly agreeable to the the cause of Christ did not become extinct in ceived at first sight. The coincidence, therefore, nation. Many of our brethren fled into will appear more striking if we examine it more eem sure that Joseph of Arimathea was the that were left of the sword found grace in the others, the best fitted to detach the multitude they were not distressed; though perplexed, obtain the true key to the conflicting sentiwe believe not their sayings. Whosoever Im- they did not despair; though persecuted, they ments of the people towards him; one while were not forsaken; though cast down, they hailing him, as they do, with rapture, and then

again striving to put him to death. Thus when Jesus walked in Solomon's porch, guished under oppression, the man of sin at the Jews came round about him and said unto Rome, gathered strength to impose his abomi- him, " If thou be Christ, tell us plainly. Jesus once a beautiful and probably splendid edifice the ensuing year. nations upon mankind. About the year 596, answered them, I told you, and ye believed Pope Gregory the Great, (and a great deceiver not." He then goes on to speak of the works he was) sent Austin, the Monk, and a compa- which testified of him, and adds, in conclusion, men." Thus it appears to us, that

ny of his brethren, into England, to convert the Saxons from Paganism to Popery; the en
which was instantly this, that the Jews (1. e. the Some of them, particularly Arviragus, Bren- terprise succeeded, and conversion (or rather people) took up stones to stone him, "for blasnus, Linus, Lucius, Claudi, and Pompania, perversion) work was performed on a large phemy, and because, being a man, he made were of royal blood, but many of inferior birth scale. King Ethelbert had lately married a himself God," John x. 33. Again, in the were called to be saints. Christianity soon Catholic princess, daughter of the French King. sixth chapter of St. John, we read of five thou. vines, where none but Turkish horses could made considerable progress in the land, and The queen favored the Papal mission; Austin sand men, who, having witnessed his miracles, travel. I can never think after this that Put-Christians cast off the works of darkness, and put on the armor of light. Zealously affected in a good thing, they either destroyed their idols' temples or devoted them to the worship of Jehovah. Filled with the Spirit, they be a figure of Jehovah. Filled with the Spirit, they be a figure of the state of the works of darkness, and was graciously received at court; the king soon actually acknowledged him as "that prophet that should come into the world," nay, even wished to take him by force and make him a down the precipice when he was chased by the British soldiers, for I doubt whether he went over more hazardous ground than we did in respect to the control of the works of darkness, and was graciously received at court; the king soon actually acknowledged him as "that prophet that should come into the world," nay, even wished to take him by force and make him a down the precipice when he was chased by the British soldiers, for I doubt whether he went over more hazardous ground than we did in respect to the friends of the Bible of the state of the state of the works of darkness, and men, who, having witnessed his miracles, actually acknowledged him as "that prophet that should come into the world," nay, even with the soldiers, for I doubt whether he went over more hazardous ground than we did in respect to the control of the state of t of Jehovah. Filled with the Spirit, they behaved well in the church of God, and walked
in wisdom towards them that were without.

The candle of the Lord shone upon their heads.

The candle of the Lord shone upon their heads.

The following temples of devoted them to the worship different religious denominations, and the fundaobeying the king's counsel, and firmly believed which came down from heaven," they murmurin wisdom towards them that were without.

The candle of the Lord shone upon their heads.

The following extracts from the Report of the

> there from the persecutions of the Saxons, were had the people in his favor; for the chief priests ther sugar nor milk, and I do not feel the loss now become very numerous, and the priest de- and scribes "feared them;" yet, very shortly at all, so fine is the flavor of the coffee.

From the Utica Citizen.

LETTER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Many of our readers were acquainted with Rev. Harrison G. O. Dwight, of this village,

Pera, April 26, 1830.

Since my last date, I have. as you see, repointed by government to accompany travellers.
Our route was through an interesting country in many respects, though much of the time I The first was too much fatigued to enjoy it. The first night we stopped at Magnesia, a place famous in Roman history. Here a battle was fought between the Romans and Antiochus, king of Syria, in which the latter lost more than 50, 000 men, while of the former only 500 were passed through the ancient Thyatira, (now Akissar,) where was one of the seven churches to the cause of Christ in our world." that were left of the sword found grace in the wilderness. The Lord remembered them in their low estate, and therefore, though troubled they were not distressed; though perpleted obtain the cause of Christ; and it is only by a proper regard to this circumstance that we can they were not distressed; though perpleted obtain the cause of Christ in our world."

Messrs. Foster, Holt and Harvey severally, addressed the meeting in an impressive and interest once resided. A Turkish mosque now stands upon the ruins of the old church, to which we proper regard to this circumstance that we can obtain the true best fitted to detach the multitude of Asia, and where "Lydia, a seller of purple," once resided. A Turkish mosque now stands upon the ruins of the old church, to which we pied somewhat different fields of thought, they harden the cause of Christ in our world."

Messrs. Foster, Holt and Harvey severally, addressed the meeting in an impressive and interest upon the ruins of the old church, to which we pied somewhat different fields of thought, they harden the cause of Christ in our world."

Messrs. Foster, Holt and Harvey severally, addressed the meeting in an impressive and interest upon the ruins of the old church, to which we pied somewhat different fields of thought, they harden the cause of Christ in our world." ters were lying around giving evidence that maintained stood on that spot. Other relics of antiquity were to be seen in different parts of the town, and some Greek inscriptions which we did not take pains to decipher. Indeed, I was so much fatigued when we arrived at Akissar, that I did not feel like moving about at all. We rode 54 miles that day, through plains

and over mountains and rocks, and down ra-Trinity immerse one another by turns. It is eth hitherto, and I work," we are told, "there- home, and carried us safely to our stopping institutions of religion. said that upon a Christmas day, in some such manner as we have recited, ten thousand peocause he not only had broken the sabbath, but passed but one house, and that was a miserable all the moral restraints of the Bible, and of the Sabple were translated from the service of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that God was his Father, making shed, built partly under ground, on the side of the sun, said also that th horned monster, covered with vermin like frogs ing with much severity in the temple, we I can assure you nothing is more refreshing dulgence. Such is the pure religion of the infideliand locusts, and kept for the amusement of a find him unmolested, till he adds, "Verily, ve- when one is fatigued. Whenever we alight at ty of this age. Whenever we alight at ty of this age. Whenever we alight at the spirit of this infidelity is most impure harlot, drunk with the blood of the rily I say unto you, before Abraham was, I am," one of these houses, coffee is immediately extending its influence with unexampled rapidity John viii. 58. But no sooner had he so said, brought us without our calling for it. They into the heart of society, and to some extent it is Austin, having met with so much success in than "they took up stones to cast at him."— are always ready, for it does not take them two of religion ought to know what this spirit is, and how England, resolved to try what he could do in Wales. The British Christians, who had fled mortal life,) when he had entered Jerusalem he nitely preferable to our mode. They use nei-community at large.

termined, if possible, to bring them within the after, the tide was so turned against him, that Many of the plains through which we passed pale of his church. Therefore he held a synod the same people asked Barabbas rather than are very extensive, and the richest in soil of in their neighborhood, and sent to their passion.

Pale of his church. Therefore he held a synod the same people asked Barabbas rather than are very extensive, and the richest in soil of infidelity, which has gone abroad in the land, thun-About this time the Emperor Constantius re- tors to request they would receive the Pope's jous to receive him, which was the character them however, are in a state of cultivation. dering its anathemas against these institutions, cirsided in Britain, was favorable to Christianity, commandments, and walk in the same all the in which he had entered Jerusalem; but they re- These are planted with vineyards, olive and saved the followers of the Lamb from them days of their lives; but they would not. He jected him as the "Son of God," which was the mulberry trees, or wheat. We saw also many State, denouncing all funds for religious uses, and that hated them, and would suffer no man to then offered to capitulate with them on more character in which he stood before them at his large flocks of sheep, and the shepherd with do them wrong. It is said he died at York, in moderate terms. These were his words, "Sins trial; facts which, taken in a doctrinal view, are his crook reminded us of ancient days. The them wrong. It is said he died at York, in moderate terms. These were his words, "Sins trial; facts which, taken in a doctrinal view, are his crook reminded us of ancient days. The spirit we have to oppose in sustaining the operations of the spirit we have to oppose in sustaining the operations of the Bible Society, and in doing this, we may teld than it now is, and it is evidently capable expect to meet much that is disheartening and dis-Britain, succeeded his father in the empire, ye to me specially in three things. The first Jews believed Christ to lay claim to divinity, tled than it now is, and it is evidently capable professed to believe in Christ, and was baptised is, that ye keep Ester day in the fourme and however they might dispute or deny the right. bout the year 310. As the Emperor had de- time as it is ordained. The second, that ye It is consistent, therefore, with the whole tenor many large fields of the dead that were far disclared himself a Christian, his great men did geve Christendome to children, and the thyrde of the gospel history, that the enemies of Christ, tant from any villages or cities now existing. the same; for it has ever been a rule with court. is, that ye preach unto the Anglis the word of to gain their end with the Jews, should have At Monalitz we took a small Turkish sail boat, ers to follow the court. Therefore the nobles God, as I have exhorted you!" But they would actually accused him of blasphemy, as they are with about twenty fellow passengers, who were tures, without note or comment, is a form of benerand chief officers of the empire, rose up as one none of his counsel. It therefore seemed eviman, and by the voice of their conduct, said dent that the first British Protestants were ceeded. Nor is it less consistent with that his- on the 19th landed at this place. One striking tion of every good man, to whatever religious denomtory, that they should have actually waived the charge of blasphemy, when they brought him before a Roman magistrate, and substituted that are every where seen along the road. They of sedition in its stead; for the Roman governors, it is well known, were very indifferent did, and on an average they occur every half Familiar as this question may at first seem, about religious disputes—they had the tolera- mile. They are a great convenience for trav. thurch had a great accession of power, wealth, the answer is not so obvious as might be sup- Gallio, we hear in after times, "cared for none duties of the Mahommedan religion. The benevolent effort, as well as to mark the progress of honor and people, but we fear did not altogeth.

posed. By a careful perusal of the trial of our of these things" and in the same spirit, Lysi- views around Constantinople I think truly postitis cause in the world. It is no party enterprize this cause in the world. It is no party enterprize this cause in the world. It is no party enterprize this cause in the world. It is no party enterprize the same spirit, Lysi- views around Constantinople I think truly postitis an enterprize whose benevolence is as expressed.

Lord, as described by several evangelists, it as writes to Felix about Paul, that "he persecution in the same spirit, Lysi- views around Constantinople I think truly postitis cause in the world. It is no party enterprize whose benevolence is as expressed. our British brethren acted in this time of will be found that the charges were two, of a ceived him to be accused of questions concern- them. The city, however, will not bear close as the world; and it is an enterprize whose importance and whose claims, from year to year, are more demptation we cannot fully determine.—It is nature quite distinct, and preferred with a most ing their law, but to have nothing laid to his inspection. The streets are narrow, miserably extensively proclaimed and acknowledged in the charge worthy of deativor of bonds," Acts axiii, paved, and the houses are old and christian world.

A Ferra to Brass Security of deativor of bonds, and propriets are narrow, miserably extensively proclaimed and acknowledged in the charge worthy of deativor of bonds, and the result of t going to decay. Some of the royal mosques!

It may be remarked, that this is not so much | Thus the first hearing was before "the chief a casual coincidence between parallel passa- | are truly magnificent. That of St. Sophia, the ism, but, considered as a body, we have reason priests and all the council." a Jewish and eccle- ges of several evangelists, as an instance of sin- old church of Constantine, has often been desto believe they continued sound in the faith siastical court; accordingly, Christ was then gular but undesigned harmony amongst the va- cribed, and is said to be the largest church in and zealous of good works. For a season the accused of blasphemy, "I adjure thee, by the rious component parts of one piece of history the world, next to St. Peter's at Rome. Alchurch had rest, but the time was short. More living God, tell me whether thou be the Son of which they all record; the proceedings before though immensely large, however, and in some than 360 years Britain had been a province of God," said Caiaphas to him, in the hope of con- two very different tribunals being represented of its parts of fine architecture, yet as a whole Rome, but now the empire began to fall; and victing him out of his own mouth. When Je- in a manner the most agreeable to the known it appears like a mass of buildings stuck together without form or comeliness. Most of the other royal mosques are little more than copies of this model.

From the American Sentinel.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.

you will oblige many of your subscribers, and confer a favour in relation to the Bible cause.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Bi-

ble Society of East Haddam and vicinity, was holden at Haddam, August 25, 1830.

In the absence of the President, Josiah Griffin,

moved my quarters to this place, which is, in Esq. Rev. Charles Bentley, one of the Vice Presifact, a part of Constantinople, being separated dents, was called to the chair. The Rev. Isaac Parfrom it only by the narrow harbour of the sons opened the meeting by invoking the presence and blessing of God, and reading Isaiah, chap. Iv. 2 verse. Attended to the reading of the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Depository, for the

000 men, while of the former only 500 were ent denominations, in different States, Kingdoms, But notwithstanding these dréadful events, ed, such a proceeding was, can scarcely be perec cause of Christ did not become extinct in ceived at first sight. The coincidence, therefore,

could not get admittance. We entered the monized perfectly in sentiment, and in vindicating court, however, and could see the remains of the Bible cause from objections and misrepresentations, and also in urging its claims upon the Christian public. Their addresses were listened to with performing their devotions in the vestibule. deep attention, and the impression on all present, Many fragments of marble columns and chap- seemed to be, that this is a good cause, and must be

The following persons were appointed officers for

JOSIAH GRIFFIN, President. REV. JOSEPH VAILL, CHARLES BENTLEY, " ALVAN ACKLEY,
Col. SAMUEL C. SHELDON, Vice Presidents.

F. G. Comstock, Esq. REV. ISAAC PARSONS, Secretary. DR. RICHARD WARNER, Treasurer. DEAC. CEPHAS CONE, Auditor.

CHEVES BRAINARD.

and his secret was upon their tabernacles; openly declared what their Lord had done for offend you? what and if ye shall see the Son Smyrna to Constantinople, and the land is per- Secretary will show the views, which the friends of them, and offered to be baptized into their of man ascend up where he was before?" Ex- feetly open, except in a few instances there is the Bible cause have of the opposition that is raised faith. Austin performed the mummery of con- pressions at which such serious offence was a rough hedge around some choice spot. And against Bible Societies. "Opposition to the Bible cause is only one form in which the spirit of infidelisecrating the river Swale, near York, for the taken, that "from that time many of his disci- besides, there are no farm houses, as the peo- ty, which is at work in our own country, is now purpose, and so grossly abused the ordinance of ples went back, and walked no more with him." ple all live in villages, sometimes twenty and shewing itself. It opposes all benevolent institutions thirty miles apart, for fear of robbers. We whose object is to uphold and extend the influence that he obliged multitudes of the Saxons to en- sake Christ from a rejuctance to acknowledge rode all one night in the rain, and so dark that for some hours I could not see my own horse's direct and open attack in the field of argument, but otherwise commanded by the voice of criers, And again; when Jesus cured the impotent head, and our way was over rocks and through by a pervertion of names, and especially under the that the people should go into the river, con-fidently, two by two, and in the name of the self for having so done, said, "My Father work-and yet our guides appeared to be perfectly at without retaining the visible and divinely appointed

The reformation which the infidelity of our counmanifest in the limits of this Auxiliary. The friends

The line of demarkation between the friends and enemies of the Bible, is every year rendered more visible. The benevolent spirit in which our Bible and Missionary Societies, and other kindred instituculating its evil reports and misrepresentations, raising the cry of Priestcraft, and union of Church and all pecuniary efforts, for the extension and circulacouraging in the prejudices, erroneous impressions, posed in this anti-christian spirit.

But the frierd's of the Bible have no reason to be

A FRIEND TO BIBLE SOCIETIES.

" SMYRNA, May 6th, 1830.

"Rev. and dear sir,-I ought to have writbour we have had in organizing a school of an ing prosperity I sincerely rejoice. It has many hundred girls. Your short residence here has claims on my grateful remembrance; and nevgiven you a place in the warm affections of the er may I cease to offer for it, and for all our good people, not a few of whom, and particu- seats of learning, my fervent prayers. larly the Stiths, it would gratify highly should standing the answers which we have just learned by the Missionary Herald, were given to Mr. Anderson by Capo d'Istria, I think there is nothing to deter you from going to Athens, unless, as we have done, you should prefer to linger here in Ionia. Dr. Korck is going on Chase. well. From Mr. King you will hear through the public papers.

Mrs. Brewer and Miss Reynolds unite in kind regards to Mrs. Robertson, and earnestly desire that you would hasten your coming. Excuse that I can add no more than your' JOSIAH BREWER."

EASTERN PROVERBS.

Give ear, fair daughter of love, to the instructions of prudence, and let the precepts of charms of thy mind add lustre to the elegance es of Pettipauge, North Killingworth, North truth sink deep in thine heart; so shall the of thy form; and thy beauty, like the rose it Lyme, Westbrook, Chester and Killingworth. resembleth, shall retain its sweetness when its Sales have been made to nearly half of the bloom is withered.

In the spring of thy youth, in the morning of thy days, when the eyes of men gaze on thee with delight, and nature whispereth in thine ear the meaning of their looks; ah! hear with caution their seducing words, guard well thy heart, nor listen to their soft persuasions.

Remember thou art made man's reasonable companion, not the slave of his passion; the end of thy being is not merely to gratify his loose desire, but to assist him in the toils of life, to soothe him with thy tenderness, and satisfaction of having enabled the Parent Sorecompense his care with soft endearments.

Who is she that winneth the heart of man, that subdueth him to love, and reigneth in his breast?

Lo! vonder she walketh in maiden sweetness; with innocence in her mind, and modesty on her cheek.

Her hand seeketh employment, her foot delighteth not in gadding abroad.

She is clothed with neatness, she is fed with temperance; humility and meekness are as a crown of glory circling her head.

On her tongue dwelleth music, the sweetness of honey floweth from her lips.

Decency are in all her words, in her answers are mildness and truth.

Submission and obedience are lessons of her life, and peace and happiness are her reward. before her steps walketh prudence, and virtue pondency, nor are the other to excite hopes of are far below those cited in my brother's comattendeth her right hand.

Her eye speaketh softness and love; but discretion, with a sceptre, sitteth on her brow.

presence, the awe of her virtue keepeth him

When scandal is busy, and the fame of her the finger of silence resteth on her lip.

Her breast is the mansion of goodness, and therefore she suspecteth no evil in others.

mother!

is obeyed. She ariseth in the morning, she considers Treasurer.

her affairs, and appointeth to every one their proper business. The care of her family is her whole delight,

to that alone she applieth her study; and elegance, with frugality is seen in her mansions. The prudence of her management is an honor to her husband; and he heareth her praise

with a secret delight. She informeth the minds of her children with wisdom; she fashioneth their manners in good-

ness by her own example. The word of her mouth is the law of their youth; the motion of her eye commandeth their obedience.

She speaketh and her servants fly ; she pointis in their hearts, her kindness addeth wings to their feet.

In prosperity she is not puffed up; in adversity she healeth the wounds of fortune with patience.

The troubles of her husband are alleviated by her counsels, and sweetened by her endear. held its second session at Nunda, on the 17th receiveth comfort.

Happy is the man that hath made her his

From the Christian Watchman. A REQUEST

The circumstances in which I am placed will, I trust, furnish sufficient apology for my saying to my friends, and especially to my brethren in the Christian ministry, that they will had the conferring of the honorary degree of D. D. long since been discontinued.

In saying this, I intend no judging of others. I speak only for myself. Perhaps I am wrong ; but it has seemed to me, that, as an instructer of theological students, I have to inculcate and Thursday, August 25 and 26, 1830. The some lessons the force of which may be diminished, at least in some instances, by encouraging in my own case the continuance of what is ken up for the State Convention, amounting to liable to be regarded as a factitious, (not to \$17. The Association was organized by choosay arbitrary and invidious) distinction among sing Rev. Ira Person, Moderator, and Gibbon the disciples and ministers of Christ. This Williams, Clerk. The letters from the Churchsuggestion I would submit, most respectfully, es shewed an increase of nearly 200 members.

The revivals have been in the Churches in Cortian bodies, whose influence in this matter, can easily effectuate any desirable change. At the Schools, Bible Classes, and Missionary Socie same time, the condescending and impressive ties exist in nearly all the Churches, together manner in which the venerated president has with Sabbath School libraries.—Vermont Telecommunicated to me the act of one of our col. graph.

Extract of a letter to the Rev. Mr. Robertson, leges, makes it my duty to remark that I am perfectly satisfied with the pure and benevolent motives of that act. From no other college on earth would I prefer to receive a simiten to you sooner, but you can judge what la. lar token. It is a seminary at whose increas-

IRAH CHASE. Newton Theological Institution, Aug. 25, 1830.

The following ministers are all that we recollect to have decidedly declined receiving the honorary title of D. D. from our American colleges, viz.: John Newton, Moses Stuart, Ad oniram Judson, Nathan S. S. Beman, and Irah

(Communicated.) BIBLE SOCIETY OF SAYBROOK AND

VICINITY. Designation hereofter to be " Essex and Vicinity."

The Society held its first annual meeting, on

the 25th of August in the Rev. Mr. Hovey's the American Bible Society, for Bibles and been placed in the depositories of its six branch. Reg. above amount. Gratuitous distributions have been made to the destitute and needy. The families in the limits of the Society are now supplied with the Word of Life. Some heads of families have supplied each member of their households. This example it is hoped will be followed by others till every person is supplied, and till evey sleeping apartment in the community shall be supplied with a copy of the Holy Bible. In thus supplying their own wants, the members of this Auxiliary have the ciety, to increase their whole number of Bibles knowing that the way is now prepared, to aid the empty head or vacant heart of a minister, is but a minister of the Gospel. And it is believed, directly in the wider effusion of the Sacred why I say break the tube; let the word Rever-that few indeed of those who receive this appella-Scriptures.

so addressed by the Rev. Elihu W. Baldwin, gret they possess the power of raising one. of New-York city, a delegate from the Amer- He says they are not scriptural; true-but here ican Bible Society. Mr. B. ably pleads the follow a few names which Christ's ministers claims of the Bible cause. He stated, that have borne, and which the bible clearly reveals. the progress towards the general supply was They have been called Baalzebub, Babler, Jusuch on the one hand, as not to occasion des- piter, Mercurus. Two of the foregoing names complete success without vigorous exertions munication; and two are higher. The above on the part of auxilaries. The meeting was names were given them by the populace, in the adapted to impress all with the value and im- heat of transport, evincive of the feelings of The tongue of the licentious is dumb in her portance of the Bible, and of efforts to dissem- the multitude. If the modern literati affix tiinate it, and to call forth new exertions in aid ties of respect to Christ's ministers, I think it of the general supply.

neighbor is tossed from tongue to tongue, if that the Branches soon commence the work of tive times. CHRIST has a name above every charity and good nature openeth not her mouth, procuring members and making collections, other; and the name given to his followers at with a view directly to aid the general supply. Antioch, is a name I revere. Christ's ministers ters of the law. The amount arising from sales will doubtless are characters I reverence, or, to use synonic Happy were the man that should make her period fixed upon for supplying every family in does the word reverend grate harsh thunder? his wife, happy the child that shall call her the United States, is now more than half ex- I am willing to use it no more while the world pired. The Committee beg leave to suggest standeth, lest I make my brother to offend. the importance of vigorous efforts being soon The words evangelist, bishop, apostle, presbyfunds raised be immediately paid over to the and sacred.

> The Depository is at Essex. Mr. Joseph H. Hayden of Essex, is both Depositary and Treasurer. To him all orders for Bibles should be directed, and all remittances of funds agreed. It is an important qualification in a made.

WILLIAM CASE, Sec'ry.

INSTALLATION.

Strong, was installed pastor of the first Church sermons delivered from notes, and from an exand society in that place. The Rev. Mr. Bull temporaneous preacher. I feel perfectly safe under debate, will favour us with the duties of a made the introductory prayer; the Rev. Mr. Hawes, of Hartford, preached the sermon from Jeremiah. vi. 16; the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen made the installing prayer; the Rev. Mr. Waldo, eth, and the thing is done; for the law of love gave the charge to the pastor; the Rev. Mr. Ripley addressed the people; and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell made the concluding prayer .-The services were all appropriate and interesting .- Con. Obs.

CENESEE RIVER ASSOCIATION .- This body ments; he putteth his heart in her bosom, and and 18th of June last. Elder James Reed preached the introductory sermon, from Eph. i. 20-22. Elder Samuel Messenger acted as wife; happy the child that calleth her mother! Moderator, and Elder O. H. Reed, Clerk .-Embraced in the association are 8 churches, 12 ordained ministers, 1 licenciate, and 532 members. Castile and Portage, and Nunda Churches have been refreshed with the outpouring of the Spirit. The 1st day of January next was recommended to be set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer. A resolution was best gratify me in employing, in reference to passed in favor of temperance, and one recomme, the same appellations only that they would, mending to patronize the New-York Baptist Register.-Ibid.

NEWPORT ASSOCIATION .- The second anniversary of the Newport, (N. H.) Baptist Association was held in Ackworth, on Wednesday introductary discourse was delivered by Rev. Ira Person, after which a contribution was taken up for the State Convention, amounting to

have received the pinutes of this association, sacred desk without premeditation and study from which we lean that its late session was and Br. C. Salisbury as Assistant Clerk. This siderable accessions the past year by baptism. A resolution was passed, by which this body drops its correspondence with the Chemung Association, on the ground that the latter hold in their fellowship, ministers who deny he human nature of the Lord Jesus Christ,' &c. ;-and another, recommending to the churches the 18 cent scheme to raise funds for the Convention. Elder Stephen Wise, Deacon A. Woolverton, and Br. D. Platt were appointed delegates to the Convention. After the termination of business, Elder J. Peck Meeting-house. It has paid over \$354,46 to preached from Neh. iv. 19, and a collection was taken of \$25 25. The session is said to tion, by which Preachers of the Gospel may be easi-

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. EDITOR, -My remarks upon the term Reverend, and the word preach, which a short time since appeared it your paper have met with a spirited reply. I do not wish to enter the lists of controversy, for take the field of polemic strife; but only be; leave to make a few general observations, and will hereafter upon this subject hold my peace.

I know, sir, the Baptists are accused of con lending for non-essentials; and if we are found striving about mere names, and phrases, where the scriptures are entirely silent, I fear we too justly deserve such censure. I know no more end be no longer used in Israel: but if not, 1 The cordial union of Christians of different find it an easy term to distinguish ministers from denominations in this effort, is matter of grati- laymen. As to myself, I can say it adds nothing tude to the great Head of the Church. The to my importance, nor do my feelings suffer in meeting was addressed by the Rev. Pierpont the least from its absence. My brother has same result would follow. It is the possession of the Brocket of the Baptist denomination, one of given us a copious list of names and titles, office, or thing signified, which must engender pride.

certainly argues a better state of feeling toward The Executive Committee recommended them, than was generally maintested in primi-

minister to be apt to teach. But how shall a minister teach? by reading notes, or speaking extemporaneously? I can say I have been taught by them both, and thousands can say At Colchester, August 12, the Rev. Lyman they have been profitably instructed by hearing in making this assertion. As a Protestant, I have a predilection in favor of extemporaneous preaching, and as a Baptist, I certainly have. Still I can hear with profit and pleasure a sermon preached from notes.

Mr. Editor, I have heard persons declare they could not conscientiously hear an extemporaneous preacher, and considered it an afenter the pulpit without due preparation. I they would not hear a written discourse; as far apart as the antipodes. The spirit in these two adverse parties I think is reprehensible in both. Is it not prejudice, rather than zeal for the truth, that puts this force upon their feel-

I will suppose, in journeying through Windham county, I call on br. L. K. and spend a Sabbath with him; and he should invite me to preach, as in all probability he would; we conclude I shall occupy the after part of the day. In the forenoon, I sit as a hearer; my brother reads psalms, or hymns, and twenty persons arise in the galleries, and READ their singing ; I arise and roundly assert reading is not worship! and challenge my brother to prove from plain scripture testimony, that the apostles, and Ripley. primitive Christians read their singing from books; and if he could not furnish direct proof. charge upon him innovation, and a novelty pe-

culiar to the present age. In the afternoon, he is equally disturbed at my notes! Br. L. K. which of the two practices does most violence to scripture? I hope we shall not be guilty of straining out a gnat, and swallowing a camel! The weight of objection in brother Kneeland's mind against eading notes, in a great measure seems to rest upon the supposition that such preachers steal from other men's treasures their intellectual gold and silver. If this cup of precious metal Christian .- A. Morse. be found in my sack, I am accountable to Josern, and not to my brethren who are journey.

BERKSHIRE BATTIST ASSOCIATION .-- Welling with me to Canaan. Men who enter the! when in truth they have time for it, are guilty held with the First Baptist Church in Lisle, on I think, of the sin of presumption. Ministers the 9th and 10th cays of June last. The in- who glory in this practice, glory in their shame; roductory sermon was delivered by Elder Levi and may be called slothful servants. He who Tucker, from Isaish xxvii, 13. Elder S. Wise spends much time in study, and close research. officiated as Moderator, Br. D. Platt as Clerk, and thorough investigation, and studies to shew himself a workman, approved unto God, rightly association contains, as appears by the min- dividing the word of truth by a clear and judiutes, 13 churches, 5 ordained ministers, and dicious method, I consider as much entitled to go abroad into the field of action skillul in a 798 members. The 1st church in Lisle, that the approbation of his divine Master, as the in Tioga, and some others, have received con- man who professes to enter upon the sacred work, depending as he says, entirely upon God, without exertion on his own part.

BEDAN.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 18, 183).

TITLE OF REVEREND, AND PREACHING. - Our read ers having had opportunity, within a few weeks past to notice the arguments advanced by BEDAN, and L K probably deem farther discussion at this time. needless. The propriety of adopting some appella-Testaments, the greater part of which has have been harmonious and interesting .- Bup ly designated, is very generally acknowledged; but what that title shall be, is a point about which much has been said, and written; and after all the essays meet at the house of Bro. Abisha Doolitte, near which have appeared, very little change has been effected; and probably names will continue much as they have been, for a generation yet to come.

Although it is desirable that things be called by their right names, we do not conceive this is of great Roberts; from the north and west, Dea. Jos. importance, when the name conveys a universal knowledge of the thing intended. We hardly think the case relevant, when L. K. compares the reasoning of Bedan, to that of those who write on Baptism. This is a positive ordinance; the other a thing less definite, or concerning which we have no particular direction. While simplicity of manners and to give flattering titles to men, than my brother of life, meet our approbation, and while we dislike by so many as they have drawn from it, and L. K., and if the title Reverend, be a pipe those titles among Christians, which make invidious paid for. They have the further satisfaction of through which the wind of vanity is blown into distinctions, the most which Reverend implies to us, tion, &c. tion, are in consequence puffed up with pride and conceit. Give them any other name by which the same thing is signified, and we see not but the first Tuesday in October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the Vice-Presidents of the Society. It was al. which he observes cannot abate a fever; I re- It would then appear, that to put a stop to this evil passion, the most sure way would be to make the office, or thing signified, so disreputable, that not the least feeling of pride or ambition should be brought into exercise, by the name or appellation. Who would desire that the Ministry of Reconciliation should be thus reduced, in the eyes of the world? Surely, not any of its friends.

Some men exhibit as much pride, in their rigid Contrib. 150.-WINTONBURY, do. 238.-E. WINDSOR, economy, as do others in the most luxuriant mode of life; austere monks, not unfrequently show as much J. Brown, 2 50; W. Roberts; 1 00; *Contrib. 15 (0) pride, in their self-denial, as does the mitred prelate, who rolls to the cathedral in his gilt chariot. We certainly ought to be very careful, lest we tithe mint, anise, and cummin, and omit the weightier mat-

more than keep the branches supplied. The mous words, I esteem and honor them. And no certain guide; but would say, that preacher who uses all diligence by the way, and is hourly laying Treasurer of the I have received. up knowledge for the benefit of his people; who makes it his neat and drink to do the will of his heav-She presideth in the house, and there is peace: she commandeth with judgment, and in reference to this supply, and that the peace: she commandeth with judgment, and in reference to this supply, and that the left, elder, &c. are terms I think equally awful agement that I should call upon them, but I hope they sense of the greatness of his responsibility, will hard- will still be disposed to move forward in this great and May I be permitted to offer a few general ly fail of being useful, whether he use notes, or good work, and send of their substance for this purpose. thoughts upon the 2nd query, viz .- What is preach extempore. The latter method admits greatpreaching? It is to to teach .- Matt. 28: 18, er freedom of mind, for the time being; but we leave 19, 1 Cor. 4:17. So far I conclude, we are it to such to say, whether they have not frequently omitted important matter, which they have previ- the native children, and may be directed B. R. S. To ously had in contemplation, and sometimes expressed themselves in a manner, which they would wish

If the respected brethren who have contributed to our columns their thoughts upon the subjects faithful Pastor,-with what he ought to preach, and unite their hearts in the prayer, Thy kingdom come, it will afford us pleasure to give their communications publicity; and when the dim scenes of mortality are fading from their sight, and they are viewing with an eye of faith, that Canaan, to which their labours have pointed the sin-sick soul, they will reflect with front to Deity, and an insult to the audience, to far more satisfaction on one conversion of which they tion, His Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France, may have been the instrument, than on all the arguhave heard others with equal warmth assert ments advanced to prove that Reverend ought to be used, or that reading is not preaching.

NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

By permission of a friend, we are permitted to copy the following extract of a letter from a gentleman who was present at the Anniversary of the Theological Institution, at Newton, on the 9th inst. Although the weather was stormy, the audience was such as evinced a growing interest in this promising Seminary of Sacred Learning. The following was the order of the exercises :-

1. Anthem. "One thing have I desired of the 2. Prayer by the Junior Professor, Rev. H. J.

ESSAYS BY THE MIDDLE CLASS.

- 3. Modesty in an Interpreter of the Bible .- T. C. Tingley.
- 4. Interpretation of Rom. 8. 16.-T. Simons. 5. Using unsound arguments in vindicating Religious Truth .- H. Gear
- 6. Interpretation of Rev. 2. 26-22.- T. Cressy. 7. Preservatives from Infidelity .- B. Lawrence.
- 8. Singing.

ESSAYS BY THE SENIOR CLASS. 9. Evangelical Faith. - I. Hall.

- 10. Anticipations at entering the Ministry of the
- Gospel I Law. 11. Babylon, a theme of Contemplation for
- 12. Character of Wycliffe. T. A. Willard.
- 13. Anthem. " O sing unto the Lord a new song. Let the congregation of the saints praise him.

- 14. Presenting of Certificates with an Add he Senior Professor, Rev Irah Chase, D. 15. Prayer by Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D.
- 16. Singing. Hymn 112, Supplement. 17. Benediction.

The Essays by the Students were evincinuch thought, mental cultivation and biblio edge, and delivered in a deliberate and ma All the friends of the Institution present, in been peculiarly gratified on this Anniversar the evidence that no pains had been spared, i der the young soldiers of the cross, who are n the sword of the Spirit."

The address of Dr. Chase was one of thrilli terest, and not only affected those to whom nade, but a great part of the audience were o tears. I rejoice that we may, as a deno have so much confidence not only in the talent nety of the professors at Newton. I have not o enlarge; I can only say, that I was high ighted, and that I hope we shall be able to d and more to foster our Seminaries of learning."

D' Some communications are on hand, who want of time has prevented from full examination They shall meet due attention next week.

NEW HAVEN UNION CONFERENCE.

The New Haven Union Conference will hold ext session with the third Baptist Church in Mi Hetown, (Westfield Society) on the last Wednesda of Sept. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Congregation meeting house in said Society. The delegates w said meeting house, at I o'cleck. The delegand friends wishing for refreshments before meeting will please to call at the following places, as it be convenient for them, where they will be wait on with pleasure. Those who come from the sou nd west, upon bro. Ephraim Higby, or bro. A Graves; north and east, Mr. Giles Wilcox, J south and east, Dea. Jedediah Hubbard, or the subseriber. A general attendance is desired.

SETH HIGBY.

NOTICE.

THE New-Haven Baptist Association, will be ts next session with the Church in Bristol, on t first Wednesday in October next, at 10 o'clock, M. The brethren of the Association are requested to tarry after the business is closed, as long as ma be thought expedient, for preaching, exhort H. STANWOOD.

NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the Board of the Con nect cut Baptist Education Society in Bristol, th H. STANWOOD, Rec. Secry.

For the Christian Secretary.

A CARD. BENJAMIN R. SKINNER, Agent of the B. G. C. re spectfully acknowledges the following donations to the African Mission.

LYME, P. V. Contribution, \$4 32 .- HADLYME, & 05; Mr. Martin, 20c.-HAMPTON, J. Fliiot, 100 - Fitz, 1 00; P. Baxter, estate, by J. B.) 5 00.-Norwich, Dea. Story, 1 (0; F. M. Society, 10 STONINGTON, Contribution, 4 00 .- N. STONINGTON in divid. 5 75 .- PRESTON, S. U. Ass. 12 03 .- TOLLAND, do. 181 .- STAFFORD, Con. of Chh. 2 56; *Subscrip. 00 .- KILLINGWORTH, A Friend, 1 CO .- HARTFORD Subscriptions, 10 00 .- Springfield, A. W. 1 00 .-MILLTOWN, Contrib. 65 c .- WINDHAM, G. Byrne, 100. -Gillet's Address, 1 50 .- GROTON, *Subscrip. 10 00; Dea. Fish, 2 00: J. G. Wightman, 1 00; C. Welden, 25c.; Mssrs. Gallup, 2 50; Dea. Babcock, 1 00 .-Mansfield, Contrib. 3 25; — Storrs, 93c.; *Subscrip. 1 00.—Willington, Subscr. and Contr. 12 25.—

N. B. Those marked * will probably be paid to the Treasurer of the Conn. Baptist Convention. The rest

May the Lord richly reward those who have taken an interest in this excellent cause, and may their numto the Treasurer of the Connect. Baptist Convention. AFRICAN MISSION.

Boxes of children's clothes, made of thin and cheap cloth, blue, striped, &c. will be of service in clothing care of Mr. McPhail, Ag. of Col. Soc. at Norfolk, or to Wm. Creme, Richmond.

POLITICAL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. From the Boston Commercial Gazette, Sept. 13.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE. The ship Amethyst, Capt. Nye, has brought Lon-

n papers to the 6th August, and Liverpool to the The only news of importance that they contain The Chambers of Peers and Deputies had been pened at Paris, and the papers contain the speech the Lieut. General on the opening of the same .-

The King has abdicated, and in the act of abdicaalso renounces his rights.

These acts had been laid before the Chambers by the Lieut. General. The King was at Rambouillet. with 1 500 men, and several pieces of cannon, had

marched from Paris for Rambouillet. It appears that the King's last hope was in exciting a civil war in favour of the young Duke of Bordeaux; in consequence of which, the Parisians were more than ever exisperated against the Bourbons,

and the whole population of Paris were again in

Opening of the Chambers -- Speech of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. Peers and Deputies-Paris, troubled in its repose

y a deplorable violation of the charter and of the aws, defended them with her ic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle, all the guaranties of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property, rights, every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most erious dangers.

In this absence of all public power, the wishes of ny fellow citizens have turned towards me; they rave judged me worthy to concur with them in the alvation of the country; they have invited me to vercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the

This course appeared to me to be just, the daners immense, the necessity imperative, my duty acred. I hastened to the midst of this valuant peole, followed by my family, and wearing those colours which, for the second time, have marked

I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me, in the ituation in which they have placed me, to re-estabish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing forever the power of that charter, whose name invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory.

In the acc the Chamber ennly guara their full and opements of clination and cept beforeha it my duty in organization tion of the Ju mation of the trations, and, Charter which (Fresh applau The past is

itemen, that which I could midet of this m and of all the der reviving w sistance, free f moves my hear to the future d Yes, gentlen will be happy that solely eng loves peace as bappiness and Respect for

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" We learn ! retired to Ram dact to the firs your of the Dul The last ordi Cloud, was f Schools. The Message bouiliet of the safe conduct, th proposals which

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e present, a should it pr moment, w to the impor out yesterds o late when I Possibility o ted myself le d'Array, and their arr the whole d'Array, I Garde Royal d, who had ing night. oustache sha a proceeding

Some of with the roy rs of the K three o'cloc d in the Bo and Meud hateau. Ala n Address emaly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to but I fear the unfortunate men had very little meat to their full and free exercise must receive the devel . D. a ements of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to a free government, I ac evincive o olical know manly style. , must hav mation of the Departmental and Municipal adminisersary with trations, and, above all, to that 14th article of the red, to ren. are now to in wielding temen, that I come to open this session. thrilling in-The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortune

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Tes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us. will be happy and free; it will show to England, nat solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it wes peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and repose of its neighbors.

Respect for all rights-care for all interests-good faith in the government, are the best means to dissemparties, and to bring back to people's mindthat confidence-to the constitution that stability. which are the only certain pledges of the people, aid of the strength of states.

Peers and Deputies-as soon as the Chamber shall beconstituted, I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication by his Majesty Charles X. By the same act, Louis Antoine de France also renounces hs rights. This act was placed in my hands yesterdat, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers: and I cause it to be inserted in the official part of the Moniteur.

"We learn that Charles X. abandoned by all and

nured to Rambouillet, had sent to ask a safe condect to the first seaport, offering to abdicate in fa-Tour of the Duke of Orleans.

The last ordinance which Charles X. signed at St. Cloud, was for the abolition of the Polytechnic

The Messager states that on the arrival at Rambouliet of the Commissioners appointed to give him ase conduct, the Ex-King refused to adhere to the prosals which he had himself made. " The news othis bad faith immediately excited the indignation sembled in the Champs Elysees, to march to Rambuillet. All the backney carriages of Paris, and those that ply in the environs, have been put in requisition, at the expense of the city, to convey em to Versailles. All the armed population will on them on the road, as well as 8 000 Normans, kewise well armed, who have just arrived within to leagues of Paris. It is now for the pretended ghts of the young Duke of Bordeaux, that Charles retains the last hope of causing a civ I war to reak out. He is deceived by those who surround im. and by his own prejudices, to the very last ment. He does not comprehend, and he cannot imprehend, that this is not a civil war, but a deance-a national movement against a perjured ed despised government, which would have cover-France with executioners, if the cuizens could are been conquered. However, Gen Gerard has tout for Rambouillet, with 20,0 0 men, and sevepieces of canoon. We cannot hear of him again to morrow. The popoulation of Paris is again

PARIS, Aug 3 .- The Duke d'Angouleme read

nt had landed at Toulon, but he re-embarked, it

thought, for Naples.
M. de Montbel and M. Chapelle are the only usters who remain with the Royal Family, and s not yet known what has become of Messrs de gnac, Guernon de Ranville, d'Haussez and intelause.

NATIONAL GUARDS OF PARIS. Orders of the day.

by. 2 .- At the glorious cricis when Parisian enas reconquered our rights, every thing is still ary. Nothing is definite, but the sovereignse national rights, and the eternal recolof the great work of the people. But in the of various powers invented by the necessity situation, the re-orgination of the National rds is a measure of defence and public order, this generally called for. The order of the ice, exercising the high function of Lieutenant ral of the Kingdom-most honorable for methat for the present, I should take the command. sed in 1790, at the advice of three millions of mrades, because that office would have been nent, and might one day become dangerous. however, the circumstances are different, and k it my duty, in order to serve the cause of and of my country, to accept the general

and of the National Guards of France LA FAYETTE.

is. July 30 .- The students of the Ecole Poly ue have made the most valorious attacks and rs old, with pocket pistols in their hands, go he arms of soldiers levelled against the cityof the soldiers. A youth of 13 crept under for your King been over. of a gen d'arme's horse, with a brace of een a boy of less than 10 returning from a rilling to yield his arms.

om the London Morning Herald, Aug. 6. ivate Correspondence)-PARIS, Aug. 3. session of the Chambers opens this day. I ould it present any feature worth describing nent, when one has only time to refer, and the important events hourly occuring.

yesterday afternoon for Versailles, but it when I reached Sevres to proceed so far, admirable moderation; but it is 11 o'clock, and I ibility of returning to Paris that night; so must proceed to the opening of the Chambers. myself with pushing my reconnoisance their army, or escort, passed on Saturday

had occupied Mont Valerian (or Mount traved her recent emotion.

the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be sol- fires prove their numbers to have been considerable

cook. In one instance they were obliged to beg of the Mayor (of Anteuil) a morsel of food, to prevent their dying of hunger, which the Magistrate complied with, these was Gen. Sebastiani, who, though dressed in clination and all the consequences of it. I think accompanying it, however, with a severe lecture for it my duty immediately to call your attention to the having fired on their fellow citizens." All being ready, organization of the National Guards, to the application of the National Guards and the N the procession commenced; it was opened by a was not even felt. An attempt, however, at dis ment of hussars, which I have already told you, ars who used some expressions of loyalty to the Ex-Charler which has been so hatefully interpretated rived on Thursday morning at four o'clock, when King, but he was soon secured by the citizen soldiers, (Fresh applause.) It is with these sentiments, gen- they learnt the retreat of some of the King's troop- and committed to the Guard house; a new proof during the night; next, a brigade of light artillery;which I could have wished to prevent; but in the two squadrons of cuirassiers, followed by two brigades of (field) artillers. These followed by two brigades next, a regiment of the Royal Guard (infantry); then viso was the only Marshal I observed present. of (field) artillery. These were succeeded by the and Dauphin have only resigned in favour of the and of all the other French cities, at the sight of or- Garde du Corps a Pied (Cents Suisses, and these by a Duc de Bordeaux, and remain at Rambouillet, alder received, free from all excesses, a just national pride afterwards followed the carriages of the King, Royal ditions) was offered him.—The National Guards moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence Family, and Ministers and great Officers; the two (mobile) of Paris are, in consequence, assembling to Charles X. to come to an immediate decision; he has riages, containing persons of distinction attached to or who wished to follow, the Royal Family. The May Heaven avert an engagement. Royal carriages (10 or 12 in number) were, according to the silliness of etiquette still so ridiculously kept up, drawn each by eight horses. Cavalry, infantry, and artillery closed the procession. The number of fighting men was about 15,000, composed of some of the finest troops in the universe, displaying, nevertheless, (with the exception of the 3d regiment, which had been nearly cut to pieces, and the remains of the Lancers, who had so murderously manifested the Royalism of their principles,) the most extreme depression, which was observable on the countenances of all. An immense number of officers without soldiers accompanied them. In Ville d'Array nearly an entire regiment of the line thew down their arms and dispersed.

The flight of the Royal Family and Royal Army continued, but was of course slow, in order to keep pace with the infantry. They halted for the night at Rambouillet, where they still remain, their numhers much dominished, for hundreds of the soldiers deserted during the night. The firing of the sentinels was consequently incessant. One grenadier, to whom I spoke, had escaped, but had five shots discharged after him. Even during the day, so constant had been the desertion from the column, that the rear companies (ultras) kept up constant fire into the corn-fields, en passant knowing that many of their comrades were hidden in the standing corn.

For the principal facts connected with this flight, this eternal separation of Charles X. from Paristhe Parisians. Six thousand national volunteers I refer you to the new-papers, as my information does not at present come down lower than that to be found in them. His abdication was received last night.

After my return to town, I met, at 10 o'clock at night, in the galleries of the Palais Royal, two of the National Guards of Rouen. They had come on from St. Germain in a diligence, as no necessity for fighting their way to Paris existed. They came also to announce to their friends, and to those of their comrades, their arrival.

They told me that although within 90 miles of Paris, they had not, up to Saturday last, received positive intelligence of the results of the fighting on the 28th and 29th. That they had previously enrolled and clothed themselves, and, to the number of 60%, were resolved to march to the succour of the Pausians; and the put their resolution into practice by marching that day. The column is composed principally of persons of the middle classes. Those I speke to were merchint's clerks, and were very intelligent, good-natured looking young men. Poor Tarms, and the exasperation against the Bourbons feelows! had they encountered the retreating Roy. al army, they would have fought unquestionably but would have been slaughtered to a map.

Africa wears our glorious colours. M. de Bour- days, su erb. The streets are crowded, but with weather continues to be, as it has been for several panie out confusion, and every where the pavement is being" replaced. Business has not been resumed regularly on 'Change, but many bargains were made yesterday. The loss to the sellers for the Account previously to Monday, 26th ult. is, by the depression of that and the succeeding day, estimated at 400,000,000 of francs (16,000,000/) but it is expected that the bargains will be declared void, except so far as to give to the purchasers a small remuneration. To enforce payment of the whole would have been impossible. Money begins again to appear, and all the shops are open. Every man in Paris wears a tri colored cockade or breast-knot, or both. You may conceive, therefore, that the trade of ted by cutting broad silk of those colors into strips, and sewing them together. Indeed, the expedients rendered necessary by the consumption would make

The walls continue to be placarded with appeals in favour of the project for investing the Duke of Orleans with the sovereignty of France; among others, his letter in 1815 to Marshal Mortier. One act of his partisans is by no means necessary to his cause-I mean the republicatio of doubts respecting the legitimacy of the Duc de Bordeaux. No man could look upon him and his sister who would not admit their resemblance to each other, and to their nother, the Duches of Berri.

Ot all the Royal Family, the Duc de Bourbon excepted, the Duches of Berri was least disliked. She they have fired away two days and nights will be regretted by many. The Royal Family the troops. Thave seen children of 10 and were observed to be dressed in mourning on their retreat, and of this circumstance some notice 'was taken. The death of the King of Naples would and, when near enough, fire their pistols in the sufficiently account for it, even bad the mourning

The Duches of Orleans and her daughters came ent pistols, and rising again between two to the Palais Royal yesterday, from their country armes, he killed them both right and left. I seat near Courvevoie, in a Caroline (a carriage similar to the omnibus,) as simple passengers. I with two bayonet wounds in his thigh, and mention this to illustrate what is going on respect-

ing the future form of Government. The officers of the old Army are flocking in, and it is amusing to see with what importance the old (private) oldiers bear themselves. The young ones those who fought so bravely last week, remain in present, and give you an account of the cer- possession of many of the posts they took, up to thus day; the Bank guard was composed of them and the National Guards, half and half. The same is ob servable in the Palais Royal; they have the Tuileries to themselves, and continue to display the most

The Duke of Orleans, dressed in the uniform of a Array, through which town the royal Lieutenant General and accompanied by detachments of the National Guard of each arrondissement, left the Palais Royal at about one o'clock he whole road, from the bridge of Grenoble He was received on his passage by enthusiastic Array, I encountered momentarily soldiers cries of "Vive d'Orleans!" and "Vive la Liberty!" rile Royale (infantry) in their capotes and On arriving at the Palais du Corps Legislatif (ciwho had deserted the royal escort during the devent Chamber of Depunes) the music of the lenight. Many others dressed as peasants—
dache shaven off—were to be seen in every
receding to the barrack appointed for their some of the men to whom I spoke had ar, where about 200 Deputies attended. The gal th the royal escort as far as Rambouillet. - eries were crowded with Peers, General Officers and other persons I learnt the following of the old Army, the diplomatic body, &c. The of the King's flight from St. Cloud: te o'clock on Saturday morning the troops the scene, and, notwithstanding the efforts she made the Bois de Boulogne were called in. - to conce it her feelings, the redness of her eyes be-

and occupied Mont Valerian (or Mount traved her recent emotion.

The Duke pronounced his Speech in a very auditeau. A large party had bivouacked on the front of the bridge, and in the grand ave.

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In the Duke pronounced his Speech in a very auditeau. The King wishing to put an end to the trouble which exist in the capital and part of France, depending besides on the sincere attachment of his cousin

croachments. The Deputies had, instead of appearin their former castume preserved their orluary clothing (black. A few Generals appeared in their uniform. The most constituous among black, wore over his coat the grand cordon de la Legion d'Honneur. The ceremony passed on with perfect order, and the absence of the gendarmes squadron of mounted gendarines; then came the regi- turbing the tranquillity was made by an individual, of the moderation of the times. The Duc de Tre

I am sorry to say we have an alerte. The King company of the Garde du Corps du Roi : immediately though a million of francs in gold, (one of the con companies of the Garge du Corps, and 150 other car- march upon Rambouillet, which direction the Rouen National Guard, above referred to, have taken;

Two o'clock, P. M.

" The triumph of the country daily becomes more decisive and brilliant. With the exception of the south of France, from whence there was not sufficient time to receive accounts, all the rest of the kingdom has mounted the tri-coloured cockade, called out the Na ional Guard, and disowned the per-jured and prostrate government of Charles X. Lasnight despatches were received from Bordeaux, and Metz. Both these important places have de clared in favour of the Provisional Government -There is little doubt but that all France withous any exce tion, will follow this example. The treasures from Algiers, the army commanded by Bourmont, and the remain ler of the Swiss troops who accompany the Court, are the only supporters that Charles X. can at present rely upon. They will prove impotent against the force, the union, and energy of the national mind. The population of the country is every where in arms, their watch-word being" Vive la Liberte." Charles X. is at Rambouillet, 12 leagues from Paris. During the course of yesterday (as you will perceive from the inclosed) he abdicated. In consequence of this, a commission, consisting of M. de Schonen, Odillon, Barrot, the duke de Coigny, Jacqueminot, and Maisons, proceeded to join him, to watch over his safemind. He pretends to remain firm, and to renew his exploits at the head of 6,000 Swiss of the Guards, who remain with him, for ALL the French troops and take the oaths of allegiance to the nation. This morning a regiment of Cha-seurs of the Guard, with their Colonel at their head, all wearing the tri-col-oured corkake, made their entry into Paris. Fifteen seemed from Louis XIV who was born in 1640 perjurer. I doubt whether he can cut his way goons, and in 1792 was named Major General, and through to the place of his embarkation. The express starts, and I have not time to add any thing."

confirmed. He died at Turin, aged 53. He is where, unwilling to be dependent on the support of neceeded by his son Ferdinand, who is in his 21st

Express from Paris, Aug. 4 .- First comes the note of the Commissioners, announcing their depart-Yesterday accomplished the work which was be

Maintenan, in the presence of the troops who acimpanied him, a Proclamation, announcing to the
my that it was disbanded. The commanders of

They told me they had been joined on the road
by between 2.000 and 3,000 more. They expect to
patriotism which led to Rambouillet nearly 60.000 by between 2.000 and 3,000 more. They expect to patriotism which led to Kambouillet nearly booked make their cuties into Paris to-morrow; and a most interesting spectacle it will be, if it take place.

by between 2.000 and 3,000 more. They expect to make their cuties into Paris to-morrow; and a men of the National Guard of Paris, has been fruit most interesting spectacle it will be, if it take place. ful and powerful as was to he expected. At the ed by General Exclemans, Col. Jacqueminot and M George La Fayette, displayed, as in the great work just finished, so admirable enthusiasm. The expeditionary army encamped at Coigniers, wanted to set out this morning at three o'clock, to go to Rambounlet, and even father, and it was with great difficulty that Gen Pajol was able to prevent their march, which was now become useless.

But the result of this movement had been immense, the flight of the king, his definite abdication, the taking of all the diamonds of the crown, the capitulation of the whole Roy I Guard. Such are the fruits of this day, which closes the glorious revolution that a great nation has just effected. After the praises merited by the brave National Guard, which yesterday behaved in a manner worthy of itself, both by the mercers is brisk; but the stock of red, blue and its enthusiasm and its discipline, we mu t do justice white ribands was soon exhausted. This was obvia- to the talents of Gen. Pajol, and to the zeal and presence of mind of Col. Jacqueminot and M. Geo. Lafayette. Such troops are worthy of such chiefs. At 6 o'clock these brave officers entered Paris with the Crown diamonds, amidst cries of " Charter forever ! the brave National Guard forever."

From the inquiries that have been made, it appears that the number of killed and wounded on the 27th and 28th of July, was from 1600 to 1700.

A letter accompanying the express says-" As soon as the charter is constituted, a proposal will be made to offer the crown to the Duke of Orleans -Every thing is prepared for this. It is probable that the Peerage and the Magistracy will be remodelled. It is affirmed that Gen. Clausel is appointed

Commander in chief of the army in Africa. Paris, Aug. 3 .- (Official.) - The following act. Lieutenant General of the Kingdom," has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans in the archieves of the Chamber or Peers:

RAMBOUILLET, August 2, 1830. Mr Cousin-I am too protoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not in favor of my grandson the Duke de Bordeaux.

ounces his rights in favor of his nephew. You will have then in your quality of Lieut. Governor of the kingdom to cause the accession of Henry V. to the crown to be proclaimed. You will take besides all measures which concern you to regulate the forms of the government during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions; it is a means to avoid many

You will communicate my intention to the Diplo matic Body, and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized King of France, under the name of Henry V.

I charge Lieut. General Viscount de Foisen, Lattour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favor of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me, and the rest of my family. We will afterwards regulate the other measures

which will be the consequence of the change of this I repeat to you. my cousin, the assurances of the sentiment with which I am your affectionate cousin,

LOUIS ANTOINE. From the Constitutional of August 4. Paris, Aug. 3. - A document conceived in the following terms is spoken of

of the Kingdom.

The King having thought fit to withdraw his ordi-

The King will wait here for the return of the per-Paris.

vill defend himself till death.

Done at Rambouillet, Aug. 1. 1830. CHARLES. Extracted from the Supplement to the Moniteur which

appeared this evening.

A private letter has just been received by a respectable gentleman in this city, stating that 40,000 of the National Guard, headed by two Commissioners, who had previously been with the King, proceeded to Rambouillet. This imposing force caused given up every thing, and gone to Cherbourg to embark.

Letter from the Commissioners appointed to attend the King.

RAMBOUTLLET, August 3. Monseigneur,—It is with joy that we announce the success of our mission. The King has determined to depart with all his family. bring you all the incidents and details of the journey with the greatest precision. May it terminate

happily.
We follow the route to Cherbourg. All the troops

DE SCHONEN, LE MARESCHAL, MAISON,

ODILLON, BARROT. The despatch which encloses the above official letter says, "it is understood to be the King's inten-tion to embark for the United States of America. The King's resolution has evidently been hastened by the approach of the armed force from Paris."

DUKE OF ORLEANS .- We are frequently sked who is Philip, Duke of Orleans, whom the French have appointed a Lieutenant General of the kingdom. To gratity our readers, we have collectty, and to accompany him to the place of his embark-ation. This morning the Commission returned within our walls. Charles X. has changed his princess of the house of Conde, and was born on the 6th of Oct. 1773. The title of the Duke of Vailois was conferred on him at his birth, and when his grandfather died, he assumed that of the Duke of have left him. The soldiers arrive every moment Chartres. The Dauphin, son of Charles Xth, and by hundreds; they present themselves to the Staff, the young Duke of Bordeaux, intervene between the Duke of Orleans and the regular succession to the throne of France. He is but distantly related Thousand National Guards are at this moment mus- He received his early education under the direction tering in the Champs Elisees - They will march of the celebrated Madame de Genlis. In 1785, he to Rambouillet, to enforce the retreat of the old was appointed Colonel of the 14th regiment of Drasubsequently advanced to the rank of Lieutenant General, and received the command of Strasburg. Postcript .- Paris was perfectly tranquil on the 5th. | which he declined. The persecutions which attend-The news of the death of the King of Naples, is ed his family, caused him to fly into Switzerland. others, under an assumed name, he gave lessons in geography, which contrituted to his subsistence .-The Duke then became a voluntary exile beyond the European continent, on the condition of the liberty of his brothers, and came to the United States, where he found the Duke of Montpensier and the Count of Beaniolois, to whose liberty he had contributed. He availed himself, while in this country, of the same resources as in Switzerland, to support Court, where, on the 15th November, 1809, he married the sister of the King of the two Sicilies. Afof Orleans returned to France, and recovered those portions of the immense property which had been econd restoration of the Bourbons, he has resided n France, and is said to be a model of the private ritues of the most noble patriotism. Such is a brief

of Charles .- Evening Journal. ONE DAY LATER.

istory of the man who is now appointed Lieuten-

ant General of France, and who may possibly be

called by the French people to sit upon the throne

It was reported at Havre, August 4th, that the American ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll. ad been chartered that morning for the purpose of conveying Charles the Tenth and suite from France, but their destination was not known. It was also reported that there was a serious misunderstanding etween Gen. Bourmont and Admiral Duperre at Algiers, respecting the treasure found there. The Admiral complains, that Gen. Bourmont seemed destrous of excluding the naval officers from a near in-

spection of the riches.

By the following letter, which may be relied on, nd which comes from a highly respectable house, it appears the KING of FRANCE was about embarking in one of the New York packets, and it was believed by many, for the U. States.

" Havre, the 4th of August, 1830 .- We have only time to announce to you that Charles X. who is superscribed to my cousin the Duke of Orleans, about to embark at Cherbourg, requires two American ships to transport him-no one yet knows whither. The Charles Carroll and the Great Britain are engaged for this purpose. The former is ready to sail, and the latter will follow shortly. At oon the price will be agreed on."

Letters were received yesterday by the ship John to have sought a means of preventing them. I have have sought a means of preventing them. I have therefore taken the resolution to abdicate the crown hips Charles Carroll, and Great Britain, were chartered to sail from Cherbourg to Naples, and The Dauphin, who partakes my sentiments, also re- that the King and family would embark to be landed at Naples .- N. Y. Dai. Adv.

ALGIERS.

Latest from Algiers .- The Rouen Journal conains an extract of a letter from Algiers, dated July

Algiers was perfectly tranquil. The Jewsappear ed to be most satisfied with the conquest of the place, of any class of the population. The French troops were principally encamped on the heights of the fort of the Emperor. There were very few in the interior of the city. The Arabs and Turks came in erery day to make their submission. Thirty-seven renchmen, who had been a long time prisoners at Algiers, arrived in the brig Zebra.

Danville, Aug. 2, 1830.

Distressing Murder .- A Mr. Lane, a citizen of this county, and for several years past, an orderly member of the Methodist Church, invited a Mr. M. Kinney, one of his nearest neighbours, on last Sab-bath evening to sup with him. Mr. M'K. accepted the invitation, and took with him his eldest daugh er, his wife being dead. They entered Mr. Lane's house, and were kindly treated. Supper was ready a short time after dark, and the family and guest sat down to eat. Mr. L. unperceived took his rifle and stepped out at the door, and turned and discharged its contents in the breast of Mr. M'K. as he sat at the table. Mrs. Lane exclaimed, that her husband had shot himself; M'K. replied, " I am sho."-rose from his seat, and fell and expired instantly. Mr

In the accomplishment of this noble task, it is for nue leading to the Palace. The marks of their camp- the Charter, and the guarantees against future en- the Duke of Orleans, nominates him Lieut. General Lane retired some distance from the bouse, and reloaded his gun. By this time one or two of the neighbors were alarmed, and came in. Mr. Lane nance of the 25th of July, approves of the meeting of the Chambers on the 3d of August, and is willing to hope that they will re-establish tranquility in selves, Mrs. Lane and family in, and Mr. L. out.— He then sought every opportunity to shoot some of on who is commissioned to carry this declaration to them through the holes in the wail of the log cabin which he made for the purpose. In this unhappy If any attempts should be made against the life of situation of suspense they were kept until the mornhe King, of his family, or against their liberty, he ing, from which they were relieved by assistance from without.

The only cause that can be assigned, as we understand, for this strange and heart rending circum-stance, is, that Mr. L. on visiting the Lunatic Asylum in Lexington, where he has a son confined, was not recognized by his son, and pondering in his mind upon the wretched and forlorn condition of his child, came home partially deranged himself, and conceived that all mankind were his enemies. After he was confined, we are informed, he told those that had bun in custody, that it was his intention to have killed his wife and then himself. Mr. M'K. has left ten children without father or mother.

Steam Boat Disaster .- The Steam Boat United States, Capt. Beecker, burst her boiler on its passage from New York to New-Haven, last Saturday afternoon. We are indebted to the editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce for a slip, issued from their office Saturday evening, containing the following particulars. - Courant.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION. - The Steam are directed to march on Epernon. To-morrow Boat United States, which left this city at 4 o'clock morning it will be decided which shall definitely fol- this afternoon, for New Haven, burst its boiler on its passage opposite the Penitentiary on Blackwell's We are with respect and devotion, your Royal Island, a few miles from Corlaer's Hook. In the Highness's most humble and most obedient servants, alarm and terror of the moment, 6 or 7 of the passengers and crew instantly jumped overboard, three of whom were picked up afterwards, and two, Mr. Hiram Clark, a merchant in New Haven, and Alfred Mason, a colored man were drowned. Another passenger, Mr. Wooster, sprang into the water, and was taken up badly scalded and otherwise injured, and conveyed to the Island, where he was bled. and every attention paid to him that his distressed condition required. Three of the hands were seriously scalded, all of whom were carried to the Hospital on their arrival-one of them, Charles Bolles, has since died, but the others it is said, are likely to recover. Mr. Heary Shelly, of Guilford, Conn. is badly injured, but it is supposed not dangerously. There were about 25 passengers on board. Capt. Beecher states that the boiler contained but 12 inches and a half of steam at the time of the explosion. He was standing in the bow of the boat and was slightly scalded. The steam boat is not much damaged and the cause of the melancholy accident is unknown.

P. S. We have since learned that 12 hats were picked up, four of which are recognised. Mr. Wooster is dead. Messrs. H. W. Edwards, Wooster, Hotchkiss, Jarman, Osborn, Eli Beecher, Capt. I. Fisher, and a Mr. Clark, all of New Haven, who were among the passengers are safe. The hands are also all accounted for.

This Boat had an Iron Boiler.

The Nashville Banner contains the following account of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chicka-81W5 :-

FRANKLIN, (Ten.) Aug. 27 -On Thursday, the 19th inst. the Chickasaw Delegation, consisting of twenty one Chiefs, accompanied by their agent, Col. Benjamin Reynolds, arrived at this place. On Monday, the 23d inst. Major Eaton and General Coffee, Commissioners appointed by the President to hold the treaty, met the Delegation in Council at the Presbyterian Church; and after a preliminary address on the part of the Commissioners, proceeded to lay before the Delegation a talk from the Presihad an interview with the present Charles X. While other lands west of the Mississippi :- this having The National Guards are under the King quitter Ramboulter in terpreter, lists aid that a telegraphic despatch announces at Marseilles and Toulon have hoisted the national fig. and the public will soon learn that the army fig. and the public will soon learn that the public will soon learn the twint has family, abandoning every thing, even the will shad the public will soon learn that the will his family, abandoning every thing, even the will have the wi in England, he and his brothers resided in the house been read and explained through their interpreter, tained in it.

On Thursday morning, the 26th inst. the Council ter twenty two years of suffering and exile, the Duke again assembled, when, after a short Colloquium, a response was delivered in writing by the Secretary of the Delegation, in which they declined a removal ahenated during the revolution. Ever since the west of the Mississippi, until they should have an opportunity of exploring the country designated in the propositions. On the evening of the same day, the Commissioners having modified their proposals, and submitted the modification to the Chiefs, with a request that they would re-consider; they again met the Commissioners, and agreed to consider of the modification. The principal feature of the modification, variant from the original proposition, relates to a stipulation for the payment of an annuity, or the surchase of other lands for them in case dissatisfaction should arise on an examination of the lands offered them in exchange.

The treaty is at an end-the delegation, in council, to day, at the Mason'c Hall, agreed to the propositions of the President, as modified by the Commissioners. Those who think proper to avail themelves of reservations, (which was another feature in the modification) and remain where they are, will be governed by the laws of Mississippi.

The Nashville Republican says that General Cofee and Governor Carroll are appointed Commissioners to meet the Choctaws on the 15th inst.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, Mr. Geo. Sage of Berlin, to Miss Maria J. Hoadley, daughter of Jeremy Hoadley, Esq. of this city. In this town, by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, Mr. Lemuel Clark, to Miss. Mary Ann Winship, daughter of Mr. Wm. Winship. At Goshen, Mr. Daniel Cook, to Miss Helen M. King, of Litchfield.

At Wintonbury, Mr. Hector W. Miller, to Miss Emily Filley. At East-Hartford, Mr. Isaac Hills, to Miss Eliza Hills, daughter of Mr. Leonard Hills.

At Bennington, Vt. Mr. Christopher Lyman, of this city, to Miss Cecelia Brackenridge, of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, Mrs. Betsey Washburn, aged 34,

wife of Mr. Obed H. Washburn. In this city, on the 10th inst. Joseph Lester, aged I year, son of Mr. Joseph Taylor. At Niles, Michigan Territory, Aug. 13, Mr. Reuben Colton, of Northampton, Mass. formerly of

Hartford, Ct. 54.

At New Haven, Miss Bethia Baldwin, aged 87.

Mrs. Mary Davis, 84. Widow Roxana Hayden,
71. Mr. Seymour Smith, 78.

At Wallingford, Mr. David Biddle, 60.

At Suffield, Mr. Zelotes Collins, 41. Hartford, Ct. 54.

At Norwalk, Mrs. Sally Betts, 39.

At Huntington, Mrs, Abigail Hubbell, 91.

At Hampton, Mr. John Jenkins, 72.

At Auburn, on Sunday morning last, 12th inst. Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOBART, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New-York, in the 55th year of his age.

WANTED,

By the subscriber, one or two journeymen Tailors, that are good workmen.

FOR SALE, a second hand Artillery uniform.

J. W. DIMOCK, Sept. 4th, 1830. Exchange Buildings.

ig those colte myself to to re-estabberty which the return of he pawer of ng the com-

POETRY.

From the American Monthly Magazine. THE LEPER.

"Room for the leper! Room!" And as he came
The cry pass'd on—"Room for the leper! Room!"
Yourned was statiting on the city gates
Rosy and beautiful, and from the hills The early risen poor were coming in Duly and cheerfully to their toil, and up Rose the sharp hammer's clink, and the far hum Of moving wheels and multitudes astir, And all that in a city murmur swells, And an that in a city number weeks, Unheard but by the watcher's weary ear, Aching with night's dull silence, or the sick, Hailing the welcome light, and sounds that chase The death-like images of the dark away.

"Room for the leper!" And aside they stood, Matron, and child, and pitiless manhood—all Who met him in his way—and let him pass. And onward through the open gate he came, A leper with the ashes on his brow, Sackcloth about his loins, and on his lip A covering, stepping painfully and slow, And with a difficult utterance, like one Whose heart is with an increase put down. Whose heart is with an iron nerve put down, Crying, "Unclean !- Unclean !"

'Twas now the depth Of the Judean summer, and the leaves, Whose shadows lay so still upon his path, Had budded on the clear and flashing eye Of Judah's loftiest noble. He was Mantled in eloquent fulness on his lip, And sparkled in his glance; and in his micr There was a gracious pride that every eye Follow'd with benisons—and this was he! With the soft air of summer there had come A torpor on his frame, which not the speed Of his best barb, nor music, nor the blast Of the bold huntsman's horn, nor aught that stirs The spirit to its bent, might drive away. The blood best not as wont within his veins Dimness crept o'er his eye; a drowsy sloth Fetter'd his limbs like palsy, and his port, With all its loftiness, seem'd struck with eld. Even his voice was changed—a languid moan Taking the place of the clear, silver key; And brain and sense grew faint, as if the light, And very air, were steep'd in sluggishness. He strove with it awhile, as manhood will, He strove with it awhile, as manhood will,
Ever too proud for weakness, till the rein
Slacken'd within his grasp, and in its poise
The arrowy jerreed like an aspen shook.
Day after day he lay as if in sleep.
His skin grew dry and bloodless, and white scales,
Circled with livid purple, cover'd him;
And then his nails grew black, and fell away
From the dull flesh about them, and the hues
Deepen'd beneath the hard unmoisten'd scales,
And from their edges grew the rank white hair. And from their edges grew the rank white hair,

And Helon was a leper!

Day was breaking When at the altar of the temple stood
The holy priest of God. The incense lamp
Burn'd with a struggling light, and a low chant
Swell'd through the hollow arches of the roof
Like an articulate wail, and there, alone, Wasted to ghastly thinness, Helon knelt. The echoes of the melancholy strain Died in the distant sisles, and he rose up. Struggling with weakness, and bow'd down his head Unto the sprinkled ashes, and put off His costly raiment for the leper's garb, And with sackcloth round him, and his lip Hid in a loathsome covering, stood still Waiting to hear his doom Depart ! depart, O child

Of Israel, from the temp le of thy God, For he has smote thee with his chastening rod, And to the desert wild From all thou lov'st away thy soul must flee, That from thy plague His people may be free

Depart ! and come not near The busy mart, the crowded city, more; Nor set thy foot a human threshold o'er; Voices that call thee in the way; and fly From all who in the wilderness pass by.

Wet not the barning lip In streems that to a human dwelling glide ; Nor rest thee where the covert fountains hide; Nor kneel thee down to dip The water where the pilgrim bends to drink, By desert well, or river's grassy brink.

And pass not thou between The weary traveller and the cooling breeze, And lie not down to sleep beneath the trees Where human tracks are seen; Nor milk the goat that browseth on the plain, Nor pluck the standing corn, or yellow grain.

And now depart ! and when Thy heart is heavy, and thine eyes are dim, Lift up thy prayer beseechingly to Him Who, from the tribes of men, Selected thee to feel his chastening rod-Depart! O leper! and forget not God!

And he went forth—Alone! not one of all The many whom he loved, nor she whose name Was woven in the fibres of the heart Breaking within him now, to come and speak Comfort unto him. Yea-he went his way, Sick and heart-broken, and alone—to die-For God had cursed the leper!

It was noon.

And Helon knelt beside a stagnant pool In the lone wilderness, and bathed his brow, Hot with the burning leprosy, and touch'd The loathsome water to his fever'd lips, Praying that he might be so bless'd—to die Footsteps approach'd, and with no strength to flee, He drew the covering closer on his lip, Crying "Unclean! Unclean!" and in the folds coarse sackcloth shrouding up his face, He fell upon the earth till they should pass. Nearer the stranger came, and bending o'er
The leper's prostrate form, pronounced his name,
—" Helon!"—the voice was like a master tone Of a rich instrument-most strangely sweet; And the dull pulses of disease awoke, And for a moment beat beneath the hot And leprous scales with a restoring thrill. "Helon! arise;" and he forgot his curse, And rose and stood before hi

Mingled in the regard of Helon's eve As he beheld the stranger. He was not In costly raiment clad, nor on his brow he symbal of a princely lineage wore : Buckler, or sword, or spear - yet in his mien Command sat throned serene, and if he smiled, A kingly condescension graced his lips, tion would have crouch'd to in his lair. flis garb was simple, and his sandals worn; His stature modell'd with a perfect grace; His countenance the impress of a God, Touch'd with the open innocence of a child; His eye was blue and calm, as is the sky In the serenest noon; his hair unshorn
Fell to his shoulders; and his curling beard
The fulness of perfected manhood bore.
He look'd on Helon carnestly awhile, As if his heart was moved, and stooping down He took a little water in his hand And laid it on his brow, and said, "Be clean!"
And lo! the scales fell from him, and his blood Coursed with delicious coolness the gh his veins, And his dry palms grew moist, and on his brow The dewy softness of an infant stole. His leprosy was cleansed, and he fell down Prostrate at Jesus' feet and worshipped him.

AFFLICTION THE LOT OF SAINTS. While I am mortal, I must taste of the waters of Mara, drink of the cup of adversity, and swim the tempestuous ocean. It is the perfection of angels, that they could never know the pathos of mental disquiet, or the pangs of anguish; and it is the happiness of departed saints to obtain joy for mourning, a

darts of Satan, and to ward off the sling stones afflictions, if I consider.

1. That they come from God, whatever be was chastised : thou hast afflicted me in faithfulness."

every son whom he receiveth."

holiness.

patience. Not only so but' (strange to tell!) Christ. we glory in tribulation also, knowing that Alas, how many neglected opportunities of tribulation worketh patience, and patience, ex- doing good to souls will rise up against us in a tolerable description of this splendid collectribulation worketh patience, and patience, exdoing good to souls will rise up against us in the judgment! Not morely unsought opportuperience, and experience hope, and hope mathe judgment! Not morely unsought opportuat this moment. The apartment is generally of Philadelphia, and placed in my hands, by our

preservatives from sin: " Ere I was afflicted, for dying souls. It will not do to wait till sin-I strayed, but now I keep thy word."

High Priest, who was " a man of sorrows, and countable. It is for omissions, chiefly, that the acquainted with grief;" yea, in the work of condemnation of the Judge will finally fall upredemption, the Captain of their salvation was on the lost. "Because ye did it not," is the made perfect through sufferings."

things, and prove the creature to be subject to day, who are represented as willing to shelter vanity; hence, says one much inured to afflic- themselves under the vain apology that they

fellow-creatures in the same circumstances. negative influence of professors, is what consti-Israel, from their being strangers, were to tutes the fearful amount of dead weight that know the heart of a stranger, and deal kindly causes the Gospel chariot to drag heavily .with him; and in this men ought to imitate him, Past. Jour. "who suffered being tempted, that he might know how to succour them that are tempted, and be a merciful High Priest to his people.'

from man.

and to glory.

God, and enjoy him in all his divine plenitude, asserts their claims, and reverently follows world without end.

Shall I, then, despise the discipline of heav- corruption .- Channing's Election Sermon. en, from which none are exempted, no, not the son of God? Yea all the heirs of glory are brought up in the school of the cross. O royal care of heaven, and tuition of God.

are thine for evermore.

OPPORTUNITIES OF USEFULNESS.

The fact surely will not be doubted. Let us object of attention." make a catalogue of our religious acquaintances, and annex to the name of each an inventory of his visible achievements in the cause of Christ, sirable.—Am. Spect. and it will in very many instances be found that the total benefit the individual renders to Christianity, is merely to swell the numerical imporought to make opportunities, -to search out and dian Ocean. follow up occasions of usefulness. The following relation will illustrate my idea.

who taketh away the sin of the world." It beaten mode of life.

is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost." those also which we might bring about, were 5. They are noble antidotes against, and our hearts but fixed with zeal and compassion ners come to us; we must go to them. Both 6. They assimilate the saints to their glori- for those occasions which we do, and those rious Head, their sympathising and feeling which we might enjoy, God will hold us aclanguage of the grand impeachment which our 7. They give a general disgust of all created Saviour brings against his enemies at the last tion, "I have seen an end of all perfection." had not enjoyed opportunities to fulfil their du-8. They teach humanity and sympathy to ties to him. Alas, these short comings, this

The first duty of a Statesman is to build up the moral energy of a people. That is the first 9. They make very humble, and break the interest; and he who weakens it, inflicts an haughty mind, and bring down the lofty thought: injury which no talent can repair nor should " I shall go softly all my years, in the bitterness any splendor of services, or any momentary sucmore reverently of their function. Let them

PEACE SOCIETIES.

We are decidedly the friends of these instiprivilege, inestimable blessing, to be under the tutions, and should be glad to see one established in the Federal City. We believe war O my soul abhor, and rather rejoice in trib- to be a miserable relict of the barbarous ages, ulation, which, when watered with the dew of and that while it continues to prevail, Christian heaven, is so far from being a barren soil, that nations ought to consider themselves not only it is the nursery of other graces, and brings transgressors of the plainest command of their forth patience, and patience experience, and religion, but as little more than half civilized. experience hope, and hope strong confidence, Wars of self defence may possibly be justified, and sweet dependence on that God whose love but their necessity proves the existence of the is shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost. spirit of aggression. This spirit is one of those Again, in affliction the saints are ascertained warring lusts, mentioned by an apostle, which of the love and care of God, when their pray- ought to be exterminated. And why despair ers enter into his holy habitation, and their re- of a revolution in the opinions of the world on quests are answered to the joy of their soul. this subject? Is it not encouragement enough Take courage, O my soul! and mind that for effort that God hath said, "Nation shall not yet a little while and sin is no more, and sorrow lift up sword against nation, and men shall learn s no more, and temptations are no more, and war no more." We confess we do not well troubles are no more, and time is no more: understand how the honorable Board of Visiters but yet a little while, and love, and life, and to the Military Academy at West Point (among light, and liberty, and joy, and glory, rapture whom was at least one highly respectable clerand delight; in a word, God and all his fulness, gyman) should have made up their minds to send abroad a sentiment of this kind :- " The art of war is and ought to be the grand object of attention."* Now we must be permitted to It has often seemed strange, that since the differ in toto colo from these worthy gentleinstrumentality of the world's conversion is laid men, we only regret that we cannot give the upon the children of God, few of them should same weight of influence to our opinion:actually accomplish any thing of consequence. "The art of peace is and ought to be the grand

*We presume the gentlemen mean, in the Military Academy. Quere, is not a Peace Academy-de-

SALEM, MASS.

One of the greatest curiosities in the good tance of the cause by the addition of a single town of Salem, is the Marine Hall, or as it is unit. This inefficiency may not arise from a more popularly called, the East India Museum. reluctance to do good, but often from an indo- It is a most superb collection of natural and lence of mind, -a disposition to wait till op- artificial curiosities, and specimens from the disportunities occur; whereas, with our convictant parts of the world, particularly from the tions of the perishing condition of sinners, we East Indies, China, and the Islands of the In- our humility and ready acquiescence in his

A young man while pursuing his preparatory trade at one period was most successfully carristudies in an academy, with a view to the ministry, was struck with the sedate appearance and regular attendance on public meetings of a young woman of the neighborhood. After a young woman of the neighborhood. After tlemen of any eminence in wealth, are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the business of the Company that the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the public states are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in the authority in the public states are to be at present taken are to be at the public states are t crown for crosses, and to forget their misery, in conducting the neighborhood. After themen of any eminence in wealth, are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the business of the public flow wholly, yet to remember it as waters, thought occurred to his mind—" nerhand here who bear not the title of captain. Of God's word. Nor is this any juster ground expect to gain the confidence of the public flow wholly, yet to remember it as waters, thought occurred to his mind—" nerhand here. This is not a horse militia title indicated by the complement of the neighborhood. After themen of any eminence in wealth, are to be at present take for granted upon the authority in conducting the business of the public flow.

once swelled to a dreadful flood, but that now is a sin-burdened soul groping her way in dark- epaulettes, &c. It is a marine honor, and most quainted with the reason of things than one of forever flow away. It is, then, the misery of ness, and no one has ever faithfully and intelli- heroically has it sometimes been earned—not maturer age. That man acts most agreeably forever flow away. It is, then, the misery of mess, and no one has the misery of the sons of men, only while here, to be, as it gently pointed out to her the way of salvation, by the heroism of conquering nations, destroy- to his character of an imperfect and erring were, a mark set up for the arrows of tribula- and she may be in danger of perishing for ever ing the human race, and sating the wild ambi- creature, placed in a state of discipline, who tion, and to be engaged in constant war, and in for want of a little Christian instruction."— tion of little minds - but that heroism which bat- first satisfies himself that the Scriptures are inperpetual broils; but it is the privilege of the With such thoughts as these, he came to the tles the elements in the pursuit of independence, deed what they profess to be—the word of Christian soldier to wear the shield of faith, resolution to seek occasion to converse with the which braves the mountain waves for the glory God, and then takes in hand the sacred volume with which he will be able to quench the fiery young woman on the concerns of her soul. of a nation's commerce, which penetrates every of truth with an humble and teachable mind. One evening after meeting, he faithfully ad- ocean in the honorable calling of a merchant prepared to believe all that is therein comof tribulation which pelt him from every quar- dressed her, plainly presenting to her mind and navigator. Among the old and respectable manded, because he there discovers the will of ter. How, then, may I triumph under all my the lost condition she was in by nature, and inhabitants, there is much occasionally to re- God and the motives to obedience. This it is directing her attention to "the Lamb of God, mind a stranger of their war-worn and weather- to receive with meekness the engrafted word,-

the instrument : "Thou hast chastised me, and I proved a timely exhibition of truth. She was There are here many Insurance Offices, which soon found among those who gave evidence of are made the lounging places of all the old sea a renewed heart, and made a credible profes- captains and navigators, who have elevated the 2. That they are out of love : "Whom the sion of religion. Her first definite and effectiown to the first rank of commercial cities. Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth tual impressions she traces to that conversa- Sometimes a pair of small clothes and shoe tion. Before, she had, indeed, a kind of so- buckles, will remind you of men of fashion in country. While in some nations of the earth, little 3. That they are for my good: "Fathers of lemnity of mind, but understood nothing deep- the last century. Capt. White was one of those or no provision is made for the support of the unforour flesh chastise us for their pleasure, but he ly, in reference to her danger and her remedy. old and venerable sea captains. He was about unate; and in others, little more is done, than to for our profit, that we may be partakers of his Had this young man merely waited for a "con- 80 years of age, had carried a letter of marque keep them from starving; here we have the satisfac. venient season" of approaching her mind with during the revolutionary war, and was a singu- tion of witnessing labours which will produce a high-4. That they are for the exercise of grace, the truths of the Gospel, had he not sought af- larly hale and hearty man. He was in excel- ly beneficial moral effect. 4. That they are for the exercise of grace, the truths of the Gosper, had no dosper, had no lent health and spirits at the period of his melafraid I will trust in thee;" here faith is im- tell, she might have lost her solemnity of mind, ancholy catastrophe. Those who knew him proved by affliction. "My brethren, count it have fallen away from the meetings and the in- best affirm, that had he been awake and aware all joy when ye fall into divers temptations, fluence of the pious, and gone down to the of the attack meditated upon him, not even knowing that the trying of your faith worketh grave, and into eternity, without any hope in would the stout and athletic Richard Crowninshield, ir. have been able to master him. But I must return to the Museum. To give

kept shut, unless a visiter has a desire to exam- mutual friend Collins, was read to our Board ine its varieties. It is situated nearly in the at their stated meeting last evening, and I was centre of the town, in a building erected for the desired as their President to acknowledge the purpose, and affording at the same time accom- favor. modation for the Reading Room, Post Office, and I believe some other place of public resort. One of the members of the Society, (for the the interest which is felt in our concerns by inestablishment is owned by a Society of shipmasters and merchants of Salem,) very politely opened the door, and took particular pleasure are common property, and the country of the in showing and pointing out specifically the dif- philanthropist is the country of mankind, unferent curiosities of the collection. The various specimens of the insect tribe, birds, animals, demarkations. serpents, &c. &c. of the Indian hemisphere, are very full and complete. There are also ve- to improve the condition of their poor by the ry many castes of the different orders of the na- attainment of a plan, which would withdraw tives of Hindostan, China, and the Indian Islands. These are reckoned admirable resem- alms, to a firmer reliance on their own efforts blances—also a sprig of the celebated Upas tree, to assist themselves—in other words, to furnish from the centre of the Island of Java .- N. Y.

Courier and Enquirer. We rejoice to perceive that numerous and highly respectable petitions for the abolition of handing them money, to be spent, as is too ofcapital punishment for forgery, are flowing into parliament. To our minds it would be suffiof my soul; my soul is a weaned child;" and cess, avert from him the infamy which he has cient that their prayer is grounded upon plain other buildings and greater space than could God has this in view by them, to hide pride learned. Let the public men learn to think Christian principle and duty; but we are hap- be afforded in a crowded city, were indispensapy to add, for the sake of their influence upon ble-accordingly a farm of nearly 200 acres 10. They make the man rightly exercised feel that they are touching more violent inter- those who might not be swayed by this higher situated on the western banks of the river therein, to know himself, and to think on his ests than property. Let them fear nothing so argument, that they are strongly supported by Schuylkill nearly opposite the city, has been former ways; to resort often to the throne of much as to sap the moral conviction of a people the commercial and moneyed interests of the purchased, on which the necessary buildings grace, go often to God, and increase as it were, by unrighteous legislation, or a selfish policy. country, on the ground of the impolicy of a have been commenced. In furtherance of the the acquaintance between God and his soul:
"In the day of my trouble I sought the Lord."

They give clear and certain proof of the lic station. Let no apparent advantage to the from prosecutions.

They give clear and certain proof of the lic station. Let no apparent advantage to the spirit of the ground of the imponey of a general scheme, our board was early convinced ty to offenders, by deterring humans persons that separate dormitories for the paupers would from prosecutions.

They give clear and certain proof of the lic station. Let no apparent advantage to the spirit of the imponey of a general scheme, our board was early convinced ty to offenders, by deterring humans persons that separate dormitories for the paupers would from prosecutions. providence of God, who in six troubles, and in community, any more than to themselves, se- government and parliament must before long tainment of this end they have devoted much seven delivers out of them. They preach his duce them to the infraction of any moral law listen to this suggestion; but we trust that the time and reflection. The subject being new, ower, who makes his people pass through fire Let them put faith in virtue as the strength of mitigation of our criminal code, as respects the it very naturally excited caution, and for a and water, not to other ruin, which we might nations. Let them not be disheartened by infliction of death, will go much further; we considerable time it met with opposition from well expect, but to a wealthy place, to heaven temporary ill success in upright exertion. Let scarcely know where it should stop short of uc- some of the members of the building commis them remember that while they and their co- tual murder. The abolition of capital punish- sioners, who are a distinct board from the board 12. They prepare for glory, and make us fit temporaries live but for a day, the State is to ments, except in extreme cases, adds another of guardians. Better information has a to join the company of those that came out of live for ages, and that Time, the unerring ar- to the many questions on which Christians, length prevailed, and I have the inexpressible great tribulation, and have washed their gar- biter, will vindicate the wisdom as well as the guided by the instincts of the Gospel, have dis- satisfaction to add, that the two boards seem to ments, and made them white in the blood of the magnanimity of the public man, who, confiding covered what is right; and political men, after have come to an harmonious understanding, and Lamb; therefore are they before the throne of in the power of truth, justice and philanthropy, much opposition, have at leneth found out that that orders have been issued to the worknet it was also expedient. Let Christians take to proceed with the construction of separate their monitions, amidst general disloyalty and courage from such results; let them feel that dormitories. I consider this a great moral to duty is also expediency, even though for a time | umph-an era in the history of pauperism-th not understood to be so. If they are right in beneficial effects of which will not be confine principle, let them not shrink from asserting to this spot, but extend far and wide to other the simple truth, because they are told of polit- states and countries, and descend like the deical difficulties, or interested opposition, or hon- of heaven on regions unknown, and on time est ignorance, or the vested rights of iniquity. yet to come. They will find the Bible their best political as well as religious code; and justice and mercy will prove in the end true patriotism, and the feet front 2 stories high, with an elevated base most exalted political economy. Would that ment-presenting in effect the appearance of all our public men, that all our legislators, would that even all who profess more peculiar strictness as Christians, would reduce every for females, and situated upwards of 400 fe vote to one simple test, Is it right? not, Is it from the Men's. politic? is it countenanced by one party, or disconntenanced by another? is it approved in high quarters? is it the sentiment of the circle in which I move? would it bring me into awkward companionships? would it expose me to painful misconceptions? would it affront friends? would it involve sacrifice? would it 800 feet, preserving a hollow square in impede my ascent in life, or affect the interests centre for yards, and the benefit of air and of my children ?-but Is IT RIGHT? that is, is ercise, of about 6 acres. it according to the doctrines and precepts of Him whose I am, and whom I serve? Every true Christian must afford to keep a conscience, however expensive the incumbrance. Is it not one of the strangest anomalies of our fallen nature, that there are those who would scarcely shrink from the stake in defence of a scriptural doctrine, who can yet be blinded without difficulty as to their obedience to a plain moral precept? Yet such inconsistencies are to be found among us .- Lond. Christ. Observer.

FALSE REASONING.

How unreasonable is it to reject any doctrine which is revealed to us in the Christian Scriptures only because we are unable to comprehend how it can be! The words may be plain and evident where the doctrines which they contain are mysterious, and much safer, and wiser, and more benefitting our present condition it is to conclude that these truths are proposed by the Author of light to prove will-to become subservient to the ends of rebrated for their adventurous habits. The teatrade at one period was most successfully carriif not wholly, yet to remember it as waters, thought occurred to his mind—" perhaps here This is not a barren militia title, indicated by of complaint than it is that a child is less ac-

Bloomfield.

ALMS HOUSE AT PHILADELPHIA.

" The poor ye have always with you." It is gratifying to the benevolent, to notice the attention now bestowed upon the needy poor in this

of Boston, will be read with deep interest by those who have directed their attention to the subject of bettering the condition of the poor.

Philadelphia, 7 mo. 6, 1830. RESPECTED FRIEND,

Amid the responsible duties which have devolved on us, it is truly gratifying to perceive telligent and enlightened individuals in other parts of the union. The interests of humanity this community has for many years labored

them from a slavish dependence on public them with employment, and to train them to habits of industry and sobriety, instead of continuing the corrupting and debasing system of ten the case, in vicious courses. To accompish this desideratum it became apparent that

Our buildings will consist of 1st. An Alms-house for males about 50

three story edifice. 2d. An alms-house of the same dimension

3d. An Hospital and infirmary.

4th. An Asylum for children. 5th. Workshops, &. &c.

These buildings will occupy about ten ac of ground, and be so arranged as to present front towards the river Scuylkill of more the The scheme is calculated to admit not of

of a separation of the sexes, but of the sere classes, as to age, color, and moral condition. The farm is plentifully supplied with for

tains of wholesome water-and should wa power, for manufacturing purposes, be at a time desirable, it may be obtained by cutting canal from the Fair Mount works, situated a short distance higher up the river. Very truly, thy Friend,

THOS. P. COPE

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

Having been duly organized, are new ready ceive proposals of FIRE and MARINE, RANCE, at their office in State-Street, doorswest of Front-Street.

THIS Institution was incorporated by the lature of this state at their last session, for the pose of effecting Fire and Marine Insuration capital is ONE HUNDRED AND file. THOUSAND DOLLARS, with liberty to it he same to HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. first named sum is all paid in or secured

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Six I Price Two of the time o cents will be c A discount made to Agen All subscript year, unless th trary at the tim

No paper ages paid. All letters o bould be addre We intend to ac BRIEF

Con HE FIRST BR

Austin find to change the into the imag saying, "Sins bretheren, ye wretche." A upon them to many of them Jesus. Those cre, not at all their brethren, to the Lord. earliest times e of adult persons the baptising o there was no su England before therefore we co ation of the gos year 596, all o Baptists. The

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two parts, the o

bers of the old, c

ant baptism, but he practice of th priests were haug and foppish. To port them in their them to add new and enjoy their names. This is order given by Whereas there i to slay abundance to the Devil; you but appoint a new the day of consecr birth day of the sai ited there; and on e allowed to make changed into churc to feast as they did ans!" Nor do we that Austin, in ord might now and ther and eat at the devil It is a matter of fa ion we have men church and state, established religion should observe, tha arrived at the full r tichrist: we reply Popery was a Myste e suppose, for his Pope made Austin ted him Archbishop

Papal saints have b Roman Catholic Ar imes no other than This saint, who brot and, died in the ye unspeakable pleasu our time Pedoba tellent Christians aples were. Men es, and eminent u And howeve may differ from their iem as our brethre ope, that when tha way, and that which hall harmonize in o with one heart and v lonor, glory and po

spon the throne, and om the Christian Advo THOUGHT The cause of mis e view it, is indeed atiring contemplat he most sublime em

ith holy admiration.